

EDWARD H. JONES, No. 1, Hertford-street, Sydney, the first shop from George-street, Working Jeweller and Watchmaker (late of 62, Cornhill, London), takes an opportunity of informing the Public of Sydney, that he has now on sale a very large and beautiful selection of English and Foreign Clocks, that he offers at the following prices:

	£ s. d.
Play English dial clocks.	4 10 0

plain	1 10 0
tion pattern, quite new	2 6 0
ry elegant papier maché ditto	2 5 0
tagon pattern, lever escapement	
office and ship clocks, very superior	3 5 0

E. H. J. also begs to state that he is now
manufacturing every article of jewellery from

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
KEYZOR, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker to her Majesty's Honorable Board of Ordnance, 304 Pitt-street, London.

ware-road, London, begs to inform the public that he has made a reduction of one-half in the price usually charged by others in the trade for the repairs of every description of English and foreign watches and clocks, musical boxes, &c.

Main spring	2 0
Watch dials	3 6
Watch keys	0 2
Watch hands, per pair	2 0

and every other article in the trade as cheap proportion.

Every watch and clock brought to repair will

to bring it, and the faults pointed out, to prevent the overcharges which are usually made.

UNRIVALLED STOCK OF WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.

JAMIEI BAUS AND CO.

the pleasure of announcing the arrival of
extensive and elegant selection of goods,
Adelaide, the whole of which are
now open and on sale at their establishment at
the following prices :

WATCHES.	£	s.	d.
superior double bottomed gold patent			

and enamelled dials, engine turned case, to go whilst being wound up, &c. 8 10 0

.....
 horizontal double bottomed gold horizontal watches, jewelled in four holes, gold dials, sunk seconds, set hands, &c. 5 15 0

superior silver double bottomed
patent levers, capped and jewelled,
sprung above, engine turned cases,
sunk seconds, going fuzee, &c. 4 4 0
superior silver horizontal watches,
goes on four diamonds, works with-
out a chain, very neat and flat for

A warranty in writing given with each watch guaranteeing correct performance for 10 years, free of charge.

makers in the world; and, considering the superior quality and workmanship, the prices are considerably below those of any other use.

GOLD CHAINS AND GUARDS.
VERY PRETTY ALBERTS.
 magnificent display of fashionable

consisting of every pattern now in
vogue, from 1 12 6

LADIES RINGS, exceedingly handsome,
diamond, ruby, emerald, opal, tur-
quoise, pearl, garnet, amethyst, and
topaz stones, prettily and tastefully
mounted in pure gold, from 6 10 6


and every other description of
stones exquisitely set in pure gold,
from 0 15 0

SOLID GOLD ARMLETS,
In endless variety.
and some solid gold armlets, in 1 10 0

solid fine gold earrings, all patterns, (warranted) per pair	0 10 0
solid fine gold lockets, for hair	0 7 6
fine gold keys, with real stones	0 9 0
sterling silver guard chains (quality guaranteed)	0 10 6
sterling silver thimbles, each	0 1 0

AND KEEPER RINGS, the two for .. 1 1 0
With a large and extensive selection of
jewellery and fancy goods, silver ornaments,
&c., &c., which, on inspection, will be found
to outrival any other establishment in New
South Wales.
W. & A. GILBERT, 12, COCK

IN all sales the quality of every article is warranted genuine and as represented, or the money will be returned.

 NOTE THE NAME PARTICULARLY,
SAMUEL DAVIS AND CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Watches
and Jewellery, 494, George-street, two

NOTE.—The proprietors of the above Establishment signify their intention to sell genuine articles, at the smallest remunerative profit, and, as, their stock does not consist of

WILSON AND GORDON, Painters, Grainers, Paper Hangers, and General House Decorators, No. 251, Castlereagh-street, two doors South of Market-street). Sydney.

and the public generally of Sydney and the suburbs, that they have commenced business at the above premises, and from the many years' practical experience in some of the first establishments, both in England and the colonies, and by the strictest personal attention to

WATSON WILSON, of the above firm, takes this opportunity of informing captains of vessels, from the north of England, that he is a single person who, for eleven years, is

TO PERSONS ABOUT TO MARRY.

offers itself to parties about to furnish,
JEAN'S Furniture and Bedding Warehouse,
 City Theatre, Market-street,
 where the whole of the entire stock of Home-
 made furniture, bedding, &c., is clearing out at
 tremendous low prices.

DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse,
City Theatre,
Market-street.

RESERVED MILK.—Important to
Passenger Ships. 400 pint tins of Pres-

seguirle a place.

CONSIDERABLE improvements and modification in respect to certain branches of the British

FIRST ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD AT THE UNITED STATES MINT.—A few days ago the first gold was made at the United States Mint of gold from Australia, the first, we believe, that has been received there. The depositor was a young man of this country, who had been in California for two years, but was unlucky, and made nothing. Tempted by the reports of gold in Australia, he went to that country, and went to the diggings. In two months he succeeded, by great good luck, in getting about five thousand dollars' worth of the dust. With this "hard in hand" he concluded to come home, and deposited a portion of his earnings as we have already said, at the United States Mint. He came from California, being worth about two thousand dollars more to the ounce.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*, November 30.

(From our Mount Alexander Correspondent.)

The political atmosphere is swarming with candidates. One of these embryo Chathamians promises a Prince of the Blood as a Governor-General, and another offers a Duke as a Premier. It will succeed. Mr. Westgarth for the capital is pretty certain. The other seats are uncertain as to their occupants.

My countrymen will be from Benares, Calcutta, and the Punjab. They will be a goodly trust. Could I hold out a hope that the Government and the mining population I should have to deal with would end amicably between the Government and the mining population I should have to deal with. I am glad to do so. Marale and incapacity have been the bane of the Government. I am glad to see a patient, modicum of good sense in the minds of the officials at the gold fields to redeem past or

peculiar orization, I can only say that that is a very awkward accomplishment." The ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer then made some very gallant observations on Lord J. Russell's deposition from the Premiership, based on the rumour of his entering on some office, his own rejoinder, saying "I have not yet decided against this," and a very good and powerful allusion to small rooms—(great laughter)—and on binding to the triumphal chariot wheels of administrative ability all the fame and genius of the Whig party, (Cheers). Where are the Whigs—with their great traditions—with two centuries of Parliamentary lustre, and deeds of national patriotism? (Loud Cheers). There is no

Lord John Russell, to Sir Henry Bulwer.
Foreign Office, Jan. 18, 1859.

Now well understood that the wasting of the body, the sinking of the spirits, the weakening of the mind, are but additions to the capital punishment which long and close confinement do often involve. It is, therefore, a great blessing to the Grand Duke, that the Medias were to die in prison, the Grand Duke must expect to see throughout Europe he will be considered as having put a human being to death for being a Protestant. It will be said, no doubt, that the Medias were not Protestants, but that of being a Protestant, but that of endeavouring to seduce others from the Roman Catholic faith; that the Tuscan government had the most merciful intentions, and means to have shortened the period of imprisonment, but that the officers of the Government offences cannot be permitted to pass unpunished. All this, however, will avail very little. Throughout the civilized world the example of religious persecution will excite abhorrence. No will be able to resist the temptation to address to the government of the Grand Duke that the name of Leopold of Tuscany has been thus desecrated, and the example of a benevolent sovereign thus departed from. The peaceful, mild, and intelligent people of Tuscany will be made to feel the severity the less necessary and the more odious. As this is a matter affecting a Tuscan subject, it may be said that Her Majesty's government have no right to interfere. If it means that interference by force of arms would

Zealand of 597 tons. The present series of wool sales are proceeding satisfactorily, and

London, February 28
In the House of Commons on February 28 Sir John Pakington called the attention of the House to the condition of the Australasian colonies, and the necessity of preparing a Bill relating to the history of Australia, the gold discovery, which in one year has produced £10,000,000 sterling, and to the progress of emigration, he said that his object was to state the policy of the late administration to the House, and to ask the present ministers whether they intend to pursue the same policy. He then entered into a detailed account of the statistics of the colonies, bore a tribute to the general good conduct of the population, and incidentally to the Royal Navy, and said that there were within a few miles of the gold field, and said that the policy of the late Government was to place whatever public revenue might be derived from the gold discovery at the disposal of the Colonial Legislature. In allusion to the Royal Navy he said that the demands, namely a revision of the civil law, that the lands of the colony should be placed under local control, that certain reform should be effected in the customs system, that the patronage of government offices should be given to the colonies, and that colonial legislation on local subjects should not need imperial confirmation; all of which demands were rejected by Earl Grey. Lord Derby's Government, however, had been

the settlers of Bermuda and Gibraltar on being selected to receive

already sent to that possession, and the consequences might in time become extremely serious. In the case, so far as the island is concerned, from the few without, as from the few within, that danger should be anticipated. A horrible massacre deported thither, would seize the opportunity to break loose, with a desperate and unscrupulous determination to enslave themselves from the harsh discipline of the law. The island would be successful, yet extraordinary safeguards would be requisite, and the responsible and established residents would feel an inclination to have such pollution fastened upon them. The Bishop of Manchester brought this subject before the House of Lords on the 11th instant, and elicited from the Duke of Newcastle some valuable statements; on the most interesting of which was the effect that confinement in the hulks would have, as speedily as possible be entirely abandoned, and the prisoners being sent to some place of moral discipline, as well as for other reasons.

The noble Duke hinted at some island far from home, to which convicts under sentence of transportation might be sent; but did not specify the name of the island; in fact, there is, at work to ascertain the name of the island, which is the subject may be, Guernsey, or Jersey, is said to be the destined abode of the refuse of Newgate and all the other gaols in the kingdom.

A dreadful hurricane has within the last days raged along the whole coast, particu-

[illegible]

The annual meeting of this association held on Wednesday, at the Royal Hotel.

wine had been received from the Cape Colony, and four of these were submitted to the judgment of gentlemen present. Mr. William Marthuis, the President of the Association, and these samples were of most interesting character. There were four wines; a light wine, from the Rhine, which was very good; a Rhine Muscat grape, resembling a good deal the Constantia, although possessing more bouquet; a red wine, from the Cape, one of these wines there were two samples, one having made the voyage to England by sea, the other by land, the latter being packed in the wood, and the other having no such protection. The importance of the Cape Colony. The impression was made that it was effected by this voyage was marked.

Thanks were given by Mr. T. S. Morton on behalf of those present, to Mr. W. Marthuis, who had so kindly promoted the formation of the Association, and also the establishment of a particular Acre, where the cultivation of vine growing and wine making, as a branch of colonial industry, would have so much room. It was felt that the colony in this way, would persevere in its efforts to improve itself, and in its work until, by his energy and example

observed in your article the other day, that present favourable aspect of the synodical question owes a very great deal; and he has thereby acquired a claim on the gratitude of every consistent Churchman of our communion. With the synodical movement the new estimate is connected in a peculiarly interesting manner, for the six great pillars of the nave have been offered by the contributions of the Churches of Australia in commemoration of the synodical meeting of the six Australasian dioceses in November, 1859; and each in the name of the diocese which it records. The building in which they stand is designed, in its form and general character, to recall the Church of the Apostles of Canterbury.

This concurrence of events is so certain, that nothing would be more gratifying

United of England's as may find it convenient, will have the goodness to assemble in the St. James's Infant School-room, Castle-reagh-street, on Monday next, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., to take into consideration the best means of providing an appropriate testimonial in honour of the memory of our late venerable metropolitan.

WILLIAM COWPER, Archdeacon.

and Rector of Goldington.
The Rev. JOHN RICHARDSON, M. A., H.
Master of the Grammar School, Apple
and late Taberdar Queen's College,
Oxford.
And the Rev. THOMAS HOLMES, H.
Master of the Grammar School, Alton
and Incumbent of St. John's, Kenilworth.
—will be forwarded by Circular. 61

be manufactured at the price charged. Orders he may be favourable with will be attended to with instant attention, and the goods be dispatched in a few days. Remittances may be made by bill of exchange, or by accompanying the order, with instructions to the bank, the conveyance is to be per steamer sailing vessel.

MECHI, 4, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C. 3, the India House.

Solicitors, &c.,
77, King-street West, Sydney

STATION without Stock.—The applicants for the purchase of the above advertised a fortnight since, can now be treated with by the proprietor, who is in the place. Apply at Mr. J. R. HARRISON'S, Chamber place.

STOREKEEPER.—Wanted, by a person at present engaged as a clerk in one of the largest houses in Sydney, a situation. The Advertiser is a good accountant, and capable of keeping books by double entry. Testimonials will be produced. *Wm A. Z., Storekeeper, Herald Office.*

CLARKE, 665, George street, Sydney.

07475

ORNAMENTAL AND FRUIT-BEARING PLANTS.

PLANTS from a most extensive and choice collection may be obtained on application to Francis Ferguson, Camden, comprising amongst several thousand of other genera, species, and varieties, the following:—Camellias, well established in pots, in a flowering state, sixty varieties.

Asiatic, Indian and American, twenty varieties.

Pines, Nepal and European.

Cypresses, Chinese weeping, Nepal twisted, European upright, and horizontal.

Ariseurians, Norfolk Island and Australian.

Magnolias, Evergreen and Deciduous, nine varieties.

Viburnum, ditto ditto, ten ditto.

Elms, ditto ditto.

Oaks, ditto ditto.

Bassia, Grand des Batailles, Souvenir de la Malmaison, and sixty named varieties.

Berberis macrophylla, Fortune, and Dulcis.

Mandevilla saevissima; Paulownia imperialis; Allamanda grandiflora; Cactus pyramidalis; Ceanothus divaricatus; Gelsemium sempervirens; Hoya bella; Taxodium; Rhododendron; Juniperus, &c., &c.

Very superior worked young Fruit Trees, comprising Apricots, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Apples, and Nectarines, Oranges, Almonds, Filberts, Locusts, Medlars, Pomegranates, Quinces, Raspberries, Strawberries, Spanish Chestnut, Walnuts, Vines, &c.

Plants securely packed for long sea voyages. Catalogues to be had on application.

Apply either personally or by letter, to FRANCIS FERGUSON, Camden.

CONFIDENTIAL AND TAXDARS.

THE undersigned begs to call attention to his unique collection of the Pine and Yew tribes, amongst which are the following:—Cunninghamia, Cryptomeria, Leichhardtia, Botania, 3 species, Arctostaphylos, 2 species, Callitris, 4 species, Pinus, 9 species, Juniperus, 9 species, Cypress, 9 species, Cedrus of Lebanon and Decidua, Taxodium, 3 species, Podocarpus, 5 species, Caryocarpus, &c.

T. W. SHEPHERD, Darling Nursery, Sydney.

PARTIES requiring PLANTS or TREES, for ornamenting their grounds, improving their orchards or gardens, or transmitting to friends in other parts of the world, will, by applying at the nursery of the undersigned, have the advantage of selecting from a choice and extensive collection, indigenous and exotic. Packing in the most approved mode, and moderate charges.

T. W. SHEPHERD, Darling Nursery, Sydney.

HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES.

JUST received, and on sale by the undersigned, a SPLENDID assortment of the above articles, comprising every variety together with a large supply of TORTOISE SHELL and other side combs, DRESSING COMBS, Small Tooth Combs, BACK COMBS, POCKET COMBS, &c. JOHN ROW, Chemist, 95, King-street.

BAKING POWDER.

ABRAHAM ABRAHAM, 392, George-street, near the Royal Hotel, regrets the disadvantage which his customers have lately been subjected by his inability to supply them with this valuable household necessary, but has the pleasure to acquaint them that, by the arrival of the Child Harold, he can now execute any orders, wholesale or retail, with which he may be favoured. A. A. being the only authorized manufacturer in the colony, the public are cautioned as to spurious imitations with the American Salsolatus, &c. Sold in packages, at 6d. to 1s. each.

ENGLISH SEEDS, &c.

JUST landed, ex Nestor, a very extensive importation of Peas, can, Cauliflower, Cabbages, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, Lettuce, Celery, Potatoes, Lucerne, Tares, Clover, and Flower Seeds, in great variety and excellent condition. Horticultural Labels, Wire, Ink, &c.

ABRAHAM ABRAHAM, 392, George-street.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

ABRAHAM ABRAHAM, Chemist, 392, George-street, begs to apprise his numerous customers that he has just received, ex Child Harold, a very extensive assortment of the purest articles ever imported into the colony, selected, per special order, from one of the largest manufacturing chemists in England. Having thus favourably received these goods, he can dispose of them at most moderate prices. The importation comprises every thing necessary for the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, family recipes, and the retail trade.

A. A., in conjunction with his sons, pledges himself that no effort shall be found wanting in order to complete with dispatch any order with which he may be honoured; nor can he allow this opportunity to pass without expressing his sincere thanks to the public generally, for the singular patronage with which he has been favoured during the last four years.

STATIONERY.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—4 cases assorted stationery, just landed.

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO., Sussex-street.

COLONIAL CHEESE, FOR SHIPMENT.

ON sale, nearly one ton superior Cheese, for shipment, each cheese packed in cloth.

2 tons Sweet Potatoes, just arrived from Port Macquarie.

100 barrels and 50 half-barrels prime Mess Pork.

500 bushels prime Malaise, in new bags, ready for shipment.

100 kegs Colonial Tobacco.

HENRY FERRIS, 291, Pitt-street.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, of every make, forwarded to any part of the colonies to patients sending cash or a Sydney reference. S. H. REBELEWHITE, opposite Fruit Market, York-street.

BEDDING, BEDDING, &c., &c.

PARTIES requiring well seasoned and genuine Bedding, can provide themselves with the same at fully twenty per cent. less than at any other house in the trade. Mark the address—J. JOHNSON, Bedding and Furniture Warehouse, 169, Pitt-street South.

Three doors south of Park-street.

N.B.—To merchants, captains, and country travellers, a liberal discount allowed.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

J. JOHNSON, 169, Pitt-street, has just opened two cases of solid Iron Bedsteads, comprising Stump, French, and Tester, which renders his stock the most complete in the colony from which to make a selection.

Note—E. JOHNSON (late Britten), 169, Pitt-street.

Nearly opposite the Congregational Church.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

THE undersigned is now landing, ex the Pelham, Blundell, Patrie, and Harbinger, steamers, twenty cases of the very best quality of London-made Hats, with all the latest improvements and newest styles, consisting of—

Ventilated light French hats, black and drab.

Beaver hats, black and drab.

French merino hats, black and drab.

Palmerston hats, drab.

Felt, Bateman, coaters, Kewstons, Californians, and spring hats, in every variety of quality and style.

Every description of hats and caps made to order.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, Australian Hat Warehouse, 487, George-street, and 77, Market-street.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN! unabridged edition.

A large supply of this popular work just received—Nelson's edition, with elegant frontispiece and vignette. Price 2s. each; sent by post to any part of the country, on receipt of 2s. 6d. in postage stamps.

JAMES W. WAUGH, 14, Hunter-street. 6760

TO BUYERS OF FURNITURE.

Extraordinary Sale.

PETER AND WILLIAM DEAN, City Theatre, Market-street, beg to intimate to the public that in consequence of extensive alterations, they have determined to clear out the whole of their extensive stock at prices

30 PER CENT. CHEAPER than the present prices.

The quality and style of their goods is too well known to need comment, and their stock being the largest ever yet seen in the colony, offers to purchasers an endless variety of choice.

THE PRIVATE SALE of the above stock will commence on Saturday next, and continue until the whole is cleared out.

Such an opportunity may not occur again for some time of obtaining furniture, &c., at moderate prices, and P. and W. Dean would state that no article leaves their premises without being personally inspected by them.

Mark the following prices:—

£ s. d.

Magnificent Spanish mahogany state bedsteads, 6 feet by 3 feet, 7 10 0

Painted iron bedsteads, 6 feet by 3 feet, 2 10 0

Kitchen dressers, 7 feet, 1 10 0

Dining tables, 3 feet, 2 6 0

Hand-carved sofas, carved frames, 10 6 0

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Hand-carved sofas, carved frames, 10 6 0

BANK, and other Shares may always

be obtained on application to W. J. LENNON, Stock and Share Broker, 356, Pitt-street.

ROBERT TOWN AND LAUNCESTON AGENTS.

MR. COZENS has been appointed Agent for the Sydney Morning Herald for the above districts, and is authorized to receive all moneys due to the above journal on account of Messrs. KEMP and FAIRFAX.

Sydney Morning Herald Office, May 4.

FRENCH STAY WAREHOUSE, 491, George-street, 491.

Just opposite Cohen and Son's, Temple of Fashion.

Mr. ERNEST BUDIN, late Victor Protais, in returning his sincere thanks to his customers, and the public in general, for the kind patronage bestowed on his establishment, begs they will continue to honor him with the same favour, and he has now the pleasure to inform them that he has received per steamer Harbinger, five cases of French shoes.

JUST OPENED, Ladies' Spanish black shoes, Ditto ditto kid shoes, Ditto boots, double soles, Ditto ditto single shoes, Ditto white satin shoes, Ditto black velvet shoes, Gentlemen's dress shoes, patent leather Ditto boots ditto.

P. S.—Madame Ernest Budin, late Victor Protais, has the pleasure to inform the ladies and the public that she will receive a fresh supply by the steamer Harbinger, expected every day, and that they will find at her establishment French and English Stays, millinery of every description, &c. Madame E. Budin receives as usual ladies' own materials to make up. Wedding and mourning orders executed on the shortest notice.

French Stay Warehouse, 491, George-street, 491. Sydney, May 20. 6403

ELLIS AND HART beg to call the attention of the public generally to their New Clothing and Outfittings Establishment, as above. Gutta percha coats, hosiery, tents, and drapery goods.

NOW LANDING, ex Harbinger, Calico, Nestor, Patrie, &c., &c. The attention of Port Phillip buyers, and the trade generally, is solicited by the undersigned to the following new goods, just arrived by the above vessels, consisting of the following:—

4 cases of gutta percha clothing, 5 cases of blue, white, and scarlet blankets, 10 cases of dooskin, 6 ditto of satin, velvet, more antique, and other fashionable vests, 100 dozen gent's silk neckerchiefs, 40 dozen rich black neckerchiefs, 2 cases cord and moleskin trousers, 2 ditto blue pilot cloth ditto, 2 ditto super dooskin ditto, 1 case mohair Balmoral overcoats, 1 ditto drab driving ditto ditto, 1 ditto Winery ditto ditto, 1 ditto blue pilot ditto ditto, And a variety of other seasonable goods, too numerous to mention. An early call is solicited.

ELLIS AND HART, 99, King-street, (Between Pitt and George streets.) 6404

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

L. HARRIS AND SONS have much pleasure in informing the public that the whole of their stock is now open, and which will be found complete with every article in the trade.

C. HARRIS AND SONS, London Mart, George, and 281, Pitt-street. 6660

POLKAS. POLKAS. POLKAS.

CASES of the above, just opened, at the following prices:—Brighton Polkas, 2s. 6d. Zephyr, 5s. 6d. Herford, 6s. 9d. Zephyr, 9s. 12s. La Capote, 12s. At L. HARRIS AND SONS, 281, Pitt-street.

CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

25 PACKAGES of the above now opened, and among which some of the best goods ever imported will be found:—

Fine black cloth shooting coats, 25s. Ditto fancy dooskin ditto, 25s. Ditto black trousers ditto, 12s. Ditto superfine ditto, 15s. Black and fancy satin vests, 7s. 6d. White shirts, ready for use, 2s. 6d. At L. HARRIS AND SONS, 281, Pitt-street.

TO COUNTRY BUYERS, SETTLERS, BUYERS, AND OTHERS.

L. HARRIS AND SONS have just received 45 Cases of the undermentioned Goods:—

3 Cases of men's worsted cord trousers, 5 Trunk of satin vests, 2 Ditto black cloth ditto, 9 Cases of black and fancy dooskin shooting coats, 3 Bales fine pilot American jackets, 3 Cases, consisting of men's black cloth pilot and fancy doo trousers, 2 Cases white shirts, prepared, 2 Ditto gaiters, 6 Bales canvas tarpaulins, 5 Cases polkas, 5 Cases gutta percha clothing.

L. HARRIS AND SONS, 281, Pitt-street, London Mart, George-street.

FURNITURE at reduced Prices.

ex late arrivals:—

Chest of drawers, £8 0 0

Set of four chairs, 7 0 0

Office desks with nests of drawers, 4 10 0

Low tables, 4 10 0

Card ditto, 3 10 0

Round-back office chairs, 1 0 0

Clocks of every make and description, in cases.

To Merchants furnishing—Office Furniture complete.

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, Opposite Fruit Market.

TO BUYERS OF WINTER HOSIERY.

THE undersigned have just received a large shipment of Woollen Hosiery, Men's blue and scarlet worsted jersey frocks, Ditto striped ditto ditto, Ditto lambswool and merino vests, Ditto heavy yarn frocks, Ditto lambswool tops, Ditto sorted and grey worsted hose, Ditto grey lambswool half hose, Ditto grey knitted worsted half-hose, Women's white lambswool hose, Ditto black worsted and cashmere hose.

PRICE, FAYENCE, AND GWYN, 269, Pitt-street.

FLOOR CLOTHS AND CARPETING.

A. LENIHAN has just received, ex the Pelham, Blundell, Patrie, and Harbinger, steamers, twenty cases of the very best quality of London-made Hats, with all the latest improvements and newest styles, consisting of—

Ventilated light French hats, black and drab.

Beaver hats, black and drab.

French merino hats, black and drab.

Palmerston hats, drab.

Felt, Bateman, coaters, Kewstons, Californians, and spring hats, in every variety of quality and style.

Every description of hats and caps made to order.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, Australian Hat Warehouse, 487, George-street, and 77, Market-street.

THE old established Oil Cloth Warehouse.

ON SALE, at the Stores of Macnab

Hamilton, and Co., Olden's-place—Sherry, in hogheads, quarters, and octaves Brandy, in hogheads and barrels Old Tom, in ditto ditto

Herrings, white, in barrels Ditto, Yarmouth, in tins Vinegar, in quarter-casks

Invoices of pickles, sauces, &c. Ditto of fruits, jams, mustard, &c. Starch

Men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes, assorted sizes and descriptions

Sewing twine Ball ditto, for stationers' use Cochran's office ink

8-10 to 12-4 Winesy blankets Flaming trousers Ditto jackets

Blue and guernsey frocks Striped ditto ditto 7-8 and 6-4 fancy prints

Blue, brown, and green derry 36-inch white sheetings 36 to 40 inch window hollandas

Brussels carpets Velvet rib ditto Fancy hearth rugs, all sizes

Men's white shirts, in boxes Ditto regatta ditto, in boxes Ditto shooting coats

Ditto lambswool frocks Ditto ditto vests Ditto ditto fancy corsets

&c., &c., &c. 6646

ON SALE, by the undersigned—

Fine woollen cloth, blue, black, and invisible green Dooskin, black and fancy Blue pilot

Scarlet blankets, 26 to 39 inch Cotton drills White sheeting

Woolen Irish linen Horrock's longcloth Tulle de Cambry

Crown paper Brown paper sheeting E.P. rum, in puncheons, 35 to 36 c.

Ditto ditto hogheads, 11 c. Sandeman's port wine, in pipes, hogheads, and quarters

Sherry in quantities A large supply of bottled wines Genuine Dublin whiskey

Pampanga and Zebu sugar Congou, in chests and halves, ex Whampoa A small lot of whiting

JOHN ARKIN, 5675 358, George-street, opposite Market.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, No. 423, George-street, (within two doors of Dean's Auction Mart), Martell's brandy, best quality

E.P. rum, in puncheons, 35 to 36 c. Ditto ditto hogheads, 11 c.

Sandeman's port wine, in pipes, hogheads, and quarters

Sherry in quantities A large supply of bottled wines

Genuine Dublin whiskey Pampanga and Zebu sugar

Congou, in chests and halves, ex Whampoa A small lot of whiting

JOHN ARKIN, 5675 358, George-street, opposite Market.

ENGLISH SEED WHEAT.—White and Red English Seed Wheat, on sale at the Stores of the undersigned.

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO., 6836 Sussex-street.

HOPS.—Prime samples of the above for sale. H. BENT, Jamison-street. 2484

COLONIAL WINES on Sale, at

Lochinvar Vineyard, West Maitland, a vintage 1852, inclusive:—Liberal quantities to Wholesale Dealers. Apply to HUGH MACKAY, 9, Church-hill. May 19. 6384

COAL AND WOOD DEPOT.

Flood's Wharf, Miller's Point.

JOHN DUGUID AND CO. have always on hand a large supply of the best Newcastle Coals and well dried Fire Wood.

Shipping, Public Works and Institutions, as well as private families, supplied on the most reasonable terms, at the shortest notice. 490

COALS.

THE Subscriber, agent for the undersigned vessels, is prepared to deliver in Sydney, 500 tons best quality Burwood and Australian Agricultural Company's Coal, weekly, also Brown's superior Morphet Steam Coal.

From the Burwood mines, by the Twins, Cameron, Alexander and John, Black Diamond, and Petrol.

From the Australian Agricultural Company's mines, by the Lavina, Sacramento, Frederick, and Warlock.

From Morphet, Paterson Packet, and others. Weight and quality warranted.

JAMES MALCOLM, 667, George-street.

N.B.—Several cargoes of very inferior coal having lately been sold as "Brown's" and "Morphet's," the public are hereby informed that no one in Sydney is authorized to sell the above coal but

4265 J. MALCOLM.

COALS.—The undersigned, agents for Messrs. Eales and Christian, proprietors of the Sunderland Colliery, can supply 500 tons per week, by the Cumberland, Frederick, Bittern, Jenny Lind, Morphet Packet, and other vessels. The quality of the coals, particularly for steam purposes, will be guaranteed superior to any other that come to Sydney. THORNTON AND CHURCH, Macquarie-place. 6588

COALS! COALS! COALS!!!

Parties requiring cargoes of the best Australian Agricultural Company's Coals, can always be supplied by applying to the undersigned. The quality and weight of these Coals can be depended upon, being suitable for every purpose, and superior to any other coal brought into the market. JOHN A. MATTHEWS, Queen's-place. 421

FOR SALE, superior London-made

Albert phatons, with dash springs, Collings' patent axles, elliptic springs, and lamps, complete, at KERR'S Coach Factory, Pitt-street North. 6971

MERCANTILE STORES AND RESIDENCE, situate in the centre of the city, for sale, by private contract.—These premises are very extensive and complete, and will be sold on favourable terms. For further particulars apply to THOMAS S. MORT. 6148

PUBLIC HOUSE.—To be sold, lease and goodwill, in a central situation, and immediate possession given. Apply to E. CONYNGHAM, Dublin Tavern, corner of Liverpool-street, in George-street. 6784

TO EMIGRANTS and OTHERS.—A fair and honest cash price given for guns, pistols, watches, tools, clothing, linen, bedding, furniture,

REDFERN.

A large Allotment of Land, in one of the best situations at Redfern.

M^R. MORT is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on **FRIDAY, June 10th, at 11 o'clock.**

An Allotment of Land, forming the angle of Pitt and Cleveland streets, opposite Fitzroy-terrace, containing an area of about 160 feet square, upon which ten good houses may be built.

Title unexceptionable.
Terms at sale. 5489

1000 HEAD FIRST-RATE CATTLE.
By order of Wm. Bowman, Esq.

M^R. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on **FRIDAY, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.**

1000 HEAD of Excellent Fat Cattle, the property of Wm. Bowman, Esq., and now running on the Gotherie, on the Talbagers.

These cattle are a regular mixed herd, and will be delivered to the purchaser either at Bathurst or Liverpool, or at any place not more than 150 miles distant from the place where they are now running.

Terms at sale. 6149

Estate of Vanderville.

Farm at Hunter's Hill.

Farm near the Waragumba River.

Farm on the Cowpasture Road.

Two Parcels Land Liverpool Road.

Farm near Cutter's Inn.

"Ward's Inn," Paddy's River.

N.B.—The above are for positive sale under instructions from English Agents.

M^R. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on **FRIDAY, June 17th, at 11 o'clock,** the above large and valuable properties.

LOT 1. THE ESTATE OF VANDERVELLE, is situate in the county of Camden, on Werriber Creek, and adjoins the estates of J. and W. M^rArthur, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Camden: it consists of

2,000 ACRES

of land, and has a good residence, including a Cottage, and other extensive improvements.

LOT 2. THE ESTATE OF INVERRAY, in the county of Argyle, was originally granted to David Reid, adjoins Lamley, the property of the late R. Fetter, Esq., and is close to the town of Bungonia: it consists of

2,000 ACRES

of land, and has erected on it a Mansion, built of stone, or stone and brick, with all the necessary outbuildings.

IMPROVEMENTS

for carrying on a large farming and grazing establishment, under power of sale.

LOT 3. FARM AT HUNTER'S HILL, immediately adjoining the Fetter's Farm, was originally granted to Henry Oliver, but is now, or was lately, the property of John Johnson, the younger; on the property is a neat

WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, and an ORCHARD.

LOT 4. FARM NEAR THE WARRAGUMBA RIVER, is situate on Lacy's Creek, at Bimlow, county of Westmoreland, close to the Waragumba River, about 14 miles distant from the town of Camden, and was originally granted to T. Lacy.

LOT 5. FARM ON THE COWPASTURE immediately adjoining the government town of Werriber, distant from the town of Camden about 4 miles, and well known as "Tim Lacy's," it consists of 100 acres of land, and has buildings, and other improvements erected on it.

LOT 6. TWO PARCELS OF LAND ON THE LIVERPOOL ROAD, adjoining Irish Town, and being part of the property of the land originally granted to E. Hinton: they contain 13 acres 3 rods, and 24 perches, and have a cottage and other improvements on them, with a frontage of 400 feet to the Liverpool Road, and are only distant about 12 miles from Sydney.

LOT 7. FARM NEAR CUTTER'S INN, situate on the Great Southern Road, about 9 miles from the town of Berrima, this was well known as the property of John Chalke, and was originally granted to Joseph Smith, it consists of 100 acres of land, is fenced in, and has BUILDINGS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS ON IT.

LOT 8. PADDY'S INN, PADDY'S RIVER, is built upon an estate of 200 acres, being No. 2 of section No. 1 in the town of Murrumbidgee, on the Great Southern Road, it is a well-known Inn, and has other improvements on the property.

M^R. MORT has been instructed to call the special notice of capitalists and others to the sale of the above most important and valuable properties, (amongst which are some first-class-mountain—the instructions from the parties interested bring of the most positive nature.

Plans may be seen, and all further information obtained on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

The terms will be cash, but in the mass of capitalists now in the colony anxious to lend their money upon mortgages, plenty of parties may be found to advance three-fourths of the purchase-money—the instructions from the parties interested bring of the most positive nature.

6636

**CLARENCE RIVER.
CATTLE AND TATION.**

M^R. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, on **WEDNESDAY, 13th July, at 11 o'clock,** at his Rooms, Pitt-street.

**625 HEAD OF CATTLE
45 HORSES**

This really valuable property is on the Clarence River, and within seven miles of the town of Grafton, and about the same distance from the boiling establishment of Mr. Sharp, which, if not generally known, it is well to observe, is accessible for vessels of ordinary draught of water—securing thereby that important consideration of water carriage to its very door.

BOILING.

It is well known has been a profitable and in fact is a most paying return to the cattle breeder. This station, peculiarly fitted for carrying on the operations of this kind, is well worthy the attention of those desiring a profitable investment.

The improvements are everything that would be required, consisting of—

Stone dairy and butter shed and cottage, 29 feet by 28, containing parlour, bedroom, two skillings, and verandah.

Kitchen, with servants' room attached, slabbed and shingled.

Stone dairy and butter shed.

Stockman's hut, with skillings.

Two stables, containing the requirements for a comfortable and working station.

Labour having been well used in the cheap terms, has placed the station in possession of every requisite, so that the purchaser will only to go and reap the advantages of expense and toil, in having at his hands all prepared

Large paddock, with two-rail fence

Small horse paddock, about 24 acres

Kitchen garden, with fine prongs

Large stock yard, 22 feet by 18

Among the horses to be sold is the celebrated entire horse **HUNTSMAN**, bred by Mr. F. Bundock.

M^R. MORT cannot so strongly urge this very desirable property upon the notice of parties desiring an investment. To men of moderate means, the situation, climate, its beautiful view (described at the outset of the notice in the neighbourhood), would make it desirable as a homestead, and what is rarely to be met with, a comfortable income could be derived at the same time.

Terms and full particulars on application to the auctioneer.

4896

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
TERMS:
SUBSCRIPTIONS—£3 per annum.
ADVERTISEMENTS—Four lines, 3s. eight lines, 4s.; every additional eight lines, 1s. 6d.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP and JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Saturday, May 25, 1866.

"The resolutions were not put forward, and I think he could not do anything offensive in the case of the despatches." (Hear, hear.) No doubt the despatches were made on very different principles from those on which the despatches of the Governor-General were made, but they were made, nevertheless; and made in a conciliatory tone and a conciliatory spirit; and therefore, as far as the tone of the despatches went, he had nothing to complain of. He said he had no objection to the Duke of Newcastle. And it really did appear to him to be hair-splitting, to refuse to acknowledge the benefits conferred, merely because they were conferred on different grounds. It was not the same grounds, but the same abstract rights which had been urged by the Council should be at once admitted and agreed to by any Colonial Minister; and when his friend the member for Cook and Westmoreland had said that he was not in the least doubtful, he did not appear to bear in mind that in reference to the matter of the schedules the Colonial Minister appeared to be so ignorant of the constitutional principles applying to the colony, that he had no right to make the claim of right, whilst Lord Grey quibbled at the Declaratory Act and denied its application to this colony because it was passed before the colonies in the House, Sir John Pakington appeared altogether ignorant of the constitutional claim to the right which had never been conceded. Now, let them see what it was in fact that was conceded. First, there were the schedules, and he was contended for by the House under the name of a principle, namely, the important principle of taxation, and appropriation of revenue by the colony alone, was granted. Next, the territorial revenue was expended over to their colony, not as a right, but as a concession of fitness and expediency; and why should they go and quarrel with the minister, because he had adopted an abstract principle, because he was perhaps incapable of being demonstrated wrong by the facts of the case? The principle put forth by the House was that inasmuch as the whole value of the waste lands of the colony had been created by the labour and capital of the colonists, therefore they belonged to the colonists of right. Well, at all events, this was a new principle, which had never been put forward before, but it was not often before been put forth in any public or legislative manifesto; and if Earl Grey or Sir John Pakington felt some doubt as to its soundness, what mattered the ground of the doubt? He said that the Colonial Minister (Hear.) They had got the substance, which, he supposed, was what they aimed at. Then, as to the disposal of the patronage of the colony, the minister was justified in withholding this by the Council having abstained from insisting on it. In the bill introduced last session, the House would remember that nothing whatever was said upon this point—no such principle was asserted, although it was contained in the resolutions of the Committee; for could not wonder that the minister hesitated at what they themselves repudiated. (Hear.) He was manifest that the principle, if carried out, would lead to go to the Governor-General, suppose, for instance, they wanted a thorough education, of course they must send to England for him, since the colony could not furnish such a person; and the same thing might occur in many other cases, so that the principle was a very dangerous one with regard to the Customs department. The minister evident he did not understand the principle contended for by the House; but this was of little consequence, since they had the right of making any contribution, to confer the regulation of that department on themselves. They had, however, to deal with the gross revenue of the colony without exception, and all they had to do was to carry out the principle themselves. Last session a clause was introduced in the bill, which was the subject of the Bill, and there was no difficulty whatever about the matter. He thought he had said enough to show that they were merely insisting on any objections urged against the Declaratory Act, and that they were not making concessions of any value, if they valued the rights they had been contending for so long, surely they could afford to acknowledge them when granted. (Cheers.) There was nothing in this but what they were entitled to, alluded to yet, but which he considered a very important one. Whilst everything had been conceded on the one hand, nothing had been accepted or insisted upon on the other. A word was said in the Despatch as to the civil and military expenditure of the colony; and it was evident that the minister felt that the colonists had been too liberal in their offers, and that he was not prepared to accept of them at their words. No doubt a civil list had stipulated for sufficient to support the charges borne now on the schedules, but nothing more. Allusion had been made by his hon. friend the member for Cook and Westmoreland, to the despatches of the Governor-General, and it did appear to him that to reproach the minister for this was a tremendous injustice. What other interpretation could be possibly put upon their own solemnly recorded words but that they considered that that question was committed members? (Hear, hear.) The Secretary of State had only closed with their own offer, and how could they possibly object to the stipulation now? It was not necessary for him to state that he was not prepared to accept of them; but, of course, if his opinion was not concurred in by a majority of the committee, of which his hon. friend was a member, of course it would not be carried, nor would any recommendation of the Governor-General be carried by a majority of the committee; and in such case an offer from the upper house might be suggested. But, he repeated, the minister had an undoubted right to infer from their own words that they meant to carry out the principle. No other interpretation could possibly be put upon the words of the Petition of Grievances. One honorable and learned member had said he doubted whether the House knew at the time what the question was; but if this were the fact, it would be a very singular circumstance that to honorable and learned member and to the House. But he did not believe it was true; for the Committee had the very Act before their eyes during the whole of their investigation. The Governor-General's despatch which clearly showed that he admitted responsible government must emanate from this: concessions, immediately after the new constitution was introduced in effect; and the Governor-General entirely dissatisfied with what he had fallen from the honorable and learned member opposite on this subject. He looked upon it as an infallible consequence of the new state of things, unless the House expressly put a stopper on it; and the only way of putting a stopper on it was to refuse to leave the appointment of the Executive Council to the Queen. If it was voted in the Governor, the result would inevitably be to force him to appoint to office a majority of individuals who might constitute a majority in the Representative Assembly. He would not now express an opinion on this point, which would have to be considered hereafter. The material question was, whether the honorable and learned member merited the thanks of the House. His hon. friend was able to present on the first day of the session, he should have taken the opportunity of the presentation of the address to the Queen, and he should have done so, and he regretted that it had not been availed of. But as it was, the question was how best to remedy the omission; and he considered these concessions to be so great a benefit that he would not regret to have the honorable and learned member express their thanks. He doubted whether it would not be proper to strike a memorial commemorative of the event, or take some other signal mode of recording the triumph of their constitution against opposition. But at least he was sure that the House would be guilty of the most atrocious ingratitude if it did not agree to these or some similar resolutions. It did occur to him that perhaps it would be better to omit the Queen's name, and to say that the House was indebted to her Majesty, let an address to her be prepared, (hear, hear,) for the expression of their thanks, and let them vote the thanks of the House to the Ministers and the Governor-General. He thought that it was an important question, constitutionally, and it was well to keep these matters distinct and separate. He

Mr. DARVALL: I propose to leave the question over!

Mr. WENTWORTH: Very well; but then you must strike out the profound gratitude.

After a few minutes' discussion it was decided to refer the whole subject to a Select Committee (hear, hear, hear), and if his honorable colleague would consent to withdraw his amendment, he would move for a Select Committee to be an amendment upon the original motion.

Mr. THURLOW, by leave of the House withdrew his amendment, and Mr. WENTWORTH moved—That the despatches relating to the Petition of the Hackney Carriage Owners be referred to a Select Committee of eight members, exclusive of the mover, to be appointed by ballot, with instructions to prepare a bill for regulating hackney carriages and passed. Whereupon the Council proceeded to the ballot, and the Speaker declared the following members to be, with the mover, the Committee duly appointed viz.,—Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Darvall, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Cowper, Mr. James Macarthur, Mr. McLeay, Mr. Bligh, and Mr. Searle.

After a few explanatory words from the SO-LICITOR-GENERAL, in reference to his objection to the petitioners, the Council resolved that Mr. DARVALL, in reply, deprecated the amendment as one which contained no improvement upon his motion. Who gave quickly, gave twice; and when one man denied, another affirmed. The proposition was seconded as liberally conceded by her Majesty's Government, the thanks to be tendered their grace, when it was seen that what had been so promptly given was acknowledged hereafter [crying] and every word of thanks peculiarly welcome.

The question having been put on Mr. Wentworth's amendment, it was carried without a division, and the result of the ballot for a select committee was declared to be as follows:

Mr. Wentworth	Mr. Darvall
Martin	Nicholls
Martin	Nicholls
McLeay	Searle
Bligh	

HACKNEY CARRIAGES AND OMNIBUSES.

Mr. THURLOW moved, pursuant to notice, for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to Hackney Carriages and Omnibuses. He said that the legislative authorities were on this subject, which involved a considerable degree of usefulness as well as comfort to the citizens, was now absolutely necessary. Eight or nine years ago the Corporation of Sydney had made bye-laws for regulation of the public vehicles; but so very different a state of things now prevailed—prices of forage, and every other necessary of life, whether for man or beast, risen to so great an extent, that it was quite clear that the proprietors of hackney carriages and omnibuses should be placed by law in a fair position as regarded the making their legalised fares proportionate to the high ruling prices. The proprietors of public vehicles petitioned the Council on this matter, but had utterly failed to obtain any relief; and he (Mr. T.) would remind hon. members that if they body did meet and frame new bye-laws (not by any means a probable prospect) they would have to go to the Governor-General for his approval, which would not according to the existing law, be signified until the lapse of forty days after receiving them. But to expect that the City Council, as at present constituted, could do anything for the dispatch of real business, was hopeless. Why, even upon the last Quarter-day, when by law it was imperative they should meet, no quorum could be got together; and yet, the day after the meeting, the Council had expended £84 of the city's money to issue a petition to sustain themselves when it was thought that the local legislature seriously intended their abolition. He (Mr. T.) certainly thought that the House and to the local government, must owe much to the people from the deplorable state of the City Council. At the very time of the last election for mayor and councillors, it was distinctly stated in the columns of the *Morning Herald*, and through other channels, that the Corporation, and well-informed, that the Government and the Legislative Council were entirely consentient in respect to the annihilation of the City Council. It was also stated, by the majority of 21 to 9 supposed to constitute the Council, and, as a natural consequence, very few of the citizens took the slightest part in the pending civic elections; nor did any men of mark or candidates for office consider it worth their thought would be abolished in a few days. However, there was a hitch when the Bill for abolishing the City Council came to be considered in its details. It was said that the plan of appointing commissioners to carry out the proposed changes, was not to be carried into effect, as no three scientific and competent men could be found able or willing to fill the prop. ed offices; and therefore, after the civic election, the Bill, as presented, was withdrawn, and was subsequently drawn by the Government. Now this (Mr. Thurlow) did not mean, upon that occasion to give any opinion as to whether it would be expedient for that House, or the Corporation, to take any step in any measure for reforming the civic body, but it was his belief that something decisive must be done at once to relieve the city of its present incubus. (Loud cries of hear.) The citizens of Sydney are entitled to feel that the Corporation is entirely annihilated. There was a disastrous element in the body which prevented a single work of usefulness from being carried out, and had made Sydney the filthy mud-hole of Australia. (Loud cries of hear.) The petty jealousies of the obstructionist Council were truly diabolical; and it was perfectly useless for any member to attempt to do himself. (Hear.) Having thus plainly told the Council how they were to expect from the City Council any work worth doing, he thought he observed, that the Bill which he then asked leave to bring in had been carefully framed, with reference to the requirements of the Corporation, and intended to regulate, and also to the interests of the community, and to the interests of the Council, when the Bill was in committee, to determine whether the surveillance of the public vehicles should still be entrusted to the Corporation, or in the hands of the Inspector-General of Police, and to the adjustment of a new scale of fares to the City Council, he would again repeat that they would not be trusted with any onerous duty. He would say nothing publicly declared that the contemplated grant of £100,000 per annum for sanitary improvements could not be trusted by the Government in the hands of the Corporation; in a word, the whole thing was so rotten that it would not cost an inhabitant of New South Wales to observe that no public body in any country in the world had been treated with such scorn and contempt by the ruling powers as the Corporation of Sydney had been since the appointment of the present Council. Now actually stunk in the nostrils of the citizens. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HOLROYD seconded the motion. It had been his own intention to have moved for leave to introduce a Bill to abolish the Corporation, and he was glad to find it in the able hands of the hon. member for Sydney. To one point he would briefly advert, namely, the doubt expressed by the honorable member as to the propriety of entrusting the management of the measure should be confided to the corporate or police authorities. He, (Mr. Holroyd,) unhesitatingly said, to the latter. (Hear, hear.) Unless the police had control of the matter, the streets of the city would continue to be the victims of the cabmen, whose present extortions were most scandalous. Why, they demanded twenty-five shillings to drive a pair to Newtown, being at least ten times the right price. Five miles. (Hear, hear.) If Mr. T. thought that system adopted in Paris of paying by the course might be well introduced here in certain cases. He found now, that if a bargain was made with a cabman to drive you a fixed distance—such a cabman to drive you a fixed distance—such a cabman to drive you a fixed distance—you were driven at the rate of 7 or 8 miles an hour; whereas, if you hired him by the hour, he did not drive at one-half that speed. (A laugh.) And then these gang-tricks, which are now going on, are all the more disgusting, they professed to be engaged if they did not anticipate much profit from an offered fare.

and all manner of impudent questions were put to him by those who received his services. It was about time that this sort of rascality and insolent abuse should be placed under strict police surveillance. He (Mr. H.) remembered some years ago, in London, that the late Mr. Adolphus Fitzmaurice had been taken from a certain public-house, where he was drinking, and taken to Temple-bar could have been charged eightpence; and as he strictly kept to this price, the hackney coachman used to resort to all manner of schemes to avoid him driving off the stand when he arrived home, and various other tricks were tried by lawyer, was, however, too sharp for them; and on one occasion he laid informations against ten of them for being in a public-house at twelve o'clock, and got each of them fined a pound.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY did not mean to oppose the introduction of the bill; but desired to offer a few words in reference to it. He said that the Executive Government in respect to the City Council, the Corporation which had just been given of that body by the hon. member for Sydney, who had for two years presided over it as Mayor, showed it to be the worst governed body in the colony (hear, hear), nevertheless all abominations (Hear, hear) nevertheless all abominations could scarcely be chargeable with neglect in declining to initiate its abolition, if the citizens took no steps in the matter, patiently submitting to its nuisance, and did not ask either the Government or the Legislature to remove the evil. With respect to the bill of last session, he, the Colonial Secretary, would observe that it proposed an objectionable course of action, namely, that of vesting the responsibility of appointing and dismissing commissioners in the hands of the government. Now, if that responsibility were divided between the government and the legislature, competent persons to do so without question, (Hear.) The government did not intend to have this patronage in its hands. (Hear.) On mature consideration, he, the Colonial Secretary, was glad that the bill of last session had been abandoned, and that the Government conceded to this colony, with the promise of a new and most liberal constitution, and various political advantages, the disfranchisement of the chief of the city; the depriving it of its municipal franchise, might have proved of its nature a most fatal step. Now, the character of the Corporation had been so darkly branded by one who had held the chief office in it, it was to be hoped that the session would see the passing of a comprehensive effort to remedy so bad a state of things. In such an effort he, the Colonial Secretary, pledged himself to assist by every means in his power. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. DOUGLAS rose and replied, and leave was given to bring in the Bill, which having been brought in by the mover and seconder, was subsequently read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Friday next.

LONG BRIDGE, WEST MAITLAND.
Mr. NICHOLS moved, pursuant to notice, "That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will not assent to place on the Supplementary Estimate made up for the year 1862, a sufficient sum for the construction of a causeway in lieu of the bridge known as the 'Long Bridge' at the entrance to the said bridge in a substantial state of repair." To-hon. member described at some length the deplorable state into which this bridge had fallen; and reminded the Council that all the traffic of the colony passed through the Northern district, and that the bridge believed that the sum of £400 would be sufficient to complete the required works, and this sum he hoped would be voted quickly, as it was a matter of great urgency.

Mr. DOUGLAS seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that the necessity of the work in question had for some time past been urged upon the Government, but that funds to carry it out were not available. He said that the extension of the Government to place the necessary estimate of the supplementary estimates for the current year.

Mr. NICHOLS upon this assurance, obtained leave to withdraw his motion.

MARTIAN WALK AT DARINGHURST GAOL.
Mr. FLOOD, pursuant to notice, moved, "That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will cause to be laid before the table of this House a report of the following Board, appointed about March, 1852, viz., the Rev. W. B. Clarke, chairman, Colonel Badgley, Major-General Sir Albert Elliott, Esqrs., and others, to inquire into the propriety of holding, for the purpose of sinking, a well to be built at Daringhurst Gaol, showing the progress now made, and the cost up to the present time." He observed that as this work was a matter of importance, as well that the Council should ask for an account of the expenditure from those who had undertaken it; to inquire as to the progress of the work, and also its cost.

Mr. THURLLOW seconded the motion, which was carried without comment.

SALARIES OF SUBORDINATES IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.
Mr. THURLLOW said that he had intended to move, pursuant to notice, that the petition presented to him by the representatives of certain subordinate in the employment of the Government be printed; but, with the leave of the House, he would amend his notice, and moved that the petition be referred to the Select Committee on Salaries of Subordinate Salaries. He would express his regret at the claims of these ill-advantaged would not be overlooked by the committee; but that the poor man, who received now but half a crown per annum, and who was entitled to receive a pension awarded him as the recipient of £200 per annum. Take, for example, the Custom House boatmen. They appeared to have been entirely overlooked, and to show the ignorance of those who framed the bill, he fancied that because the Collector of Customs was obliged to prevent a petition from them to that Council they were precluded from every hope of having their miserable pitiable condition removed from his notice. He thought that the humbler, but still industrious class of government employees would be forgotten.

Dr. OSBORNE seconded the motion, which was carried.

POSTPONEMENTS.
The resumption of the adjourned debate on Mr. Flood's motion on the subject of the supply of water to Sydney and the suburbs of that city, was postponed, on the motion of Mr. DARWALL until Tuesday next.

The second reading of the Townships Bill was postponed, on the motion of Mr. NICHOLS, until next Friday week.

The Council adjourned at half-past seven o'clock, until Tuesday next, at three.

NOTICES OF MOTION.
THURSDAY, MAY 21.
Mr. CARRUTHERS to move, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House a return showing the monthly amount of complaints and petitions presented to the Police Office, between the 1st January, 1852, and the 1st January, 1853, and also a statement of the articles of agreement entered into under the Imperial or Colonial Act, whether committed under agreements with Great Britain and Foreign States, or otherwise; specifying also the sentences awarded, and what number, if any, have been granted, and the number of sentences awarded, and the number of sentences awarded. Mr. CARRUTHERS to move, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House a return of the quantity of grain distilled in New South Wales, during the year ending on the 31st December, 1852, and the amount per acre, and the number of acres, and the value of the same, for the year 1852 to the date of the return.

Mr. CARRUTHERS to move, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House a return of the quantity of grain distilled in New South Wales, during the year ending on the 31st December, 1852, and the amount per acre, and the number of acres, and the value of the same, for the year 1852 to the date of the return.

Mr. HENDRICKS to move, I shall a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the report upon the proposal of recommending to his Excellency the Governor-General, the restoration of certain unappropriated lands to the Crown, and the disposal of the same, and also for the public recreation of the inhabitants of Sydney and its suburbs. I shall submit a resolution to the effect that the Committee be composed of Messrs. Flood, Mr. Morris, Mr. Thurlow, Mr. Cowper, the Assistant-Secretary, Mr. James Macarthur, and Mr. Signet.

Mr. HENDERSON to move, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House a return of the quantity of grain distilled in New South Wales, during the year ending on the 31st December, 1852, and the amount per acre, and the number of acres, and the value of the same, for the year 1852 to the date of the return.

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sentence to this effect, it would be a reality, as heretofore, or a mockery and delusion. The Duke of Newcastle, though not professing to, describe any settled resolution on the part of the Government, expressed a simple wish for the discontinuance, at no distant date, of this species of punishment. The view thus taken of the case was by no means acceptable to the most experienced members of their Lordships' Council, and accordingly the subject of the matter was dropped, with a general acknowledgment that the difficulties of the problem, as now presenting themselves, appeared almost insurmountable. (Without pretending to estimate on the subject as pertaining, we can at least invite public attention to bringing the question in a light generally intelligible.

The disposal of criminals has always proved a fertile source of legislative embarrassment. There are to be considered at one and the same time the points—first, of punishment; 2ndly, of reformation; and 3rdly, of the general welfare of the community concerned. Now the penalty of transportation as anciently imposed, did satisfy the various conditions thus suggested, to an extent, too, probably unattainable by any other simple mode of punishment beyond seas, especially to the most distant regions of the known world, involving a gloomy and perilous sea voyage, and comprising an infinite multiplicity of privations and sufferings, and a long and arduous period of time, unquestionably formidable to evil-doers, while the same time it provided with singular success for their ultimate reformation, and in case such reformation, for their establishment in the colonies, most desirable, it was soon met that half Sydney, or Norfolk Island, which they had barely escaped at home, but the more reclaimable were gradually released from duress; and as the country was almost unoccupied, the convicts, so long as they were living cheap, they found it sufficiently profitable to a decent sustenance and position. The advantages of this system to the home community were equally remarkable. We got rid of our most obnoxious characters, with no cruelty to them and infinite benefit to the world. The population of the island was purged, as it were, of its destructive elements, for almost every sentence of transportation thus became equivalent to perpetual banishment, with the full consent and benefit of the convict himself.

Unfortunately these desirable conditions have now been seriously changed. In the first place, Australia, always and naturally an unwholesome convict receptacle, being a land of fertile but gradually becoming one of the most attractive regions upon earth. As voluntary emigration to these parts increased, and Englishmen were familiarised with the delightful climate, productive soil, and endless advantages of the Southern world, our convicts assumed a wholly new character, until at length the gold discoveries completed the metamorphosis and rendered Botany Bay a very poor sort which every working man desired to leave as soon as possible. At the same time that transportation, or, in other words, banishment to Australia was thus transmuted from a penalty into a boon, the terrors lost by the convicts were imbued with the prospect of a better life, and the better peopled, the voluntary settlers more numerous, and the infested element, by incessant importation of criminals, larger and larger, objections were conceived, entertained, and executed against the system, and the convicts were to be sent to distant countries it soon became necessary to consider whether these countries would admit them. The Cape colony, at the hazard of its own existence, refused to receive our convicts, actually refused; and the Australian colonies have been approximating so manifestly to the same resolution, that we have determined on anticipating their decision by sending our convicts to transportation on our own accord. But what then are to do with our criminals? How is England to be protected in those immunities which she has hitherto enjoyed, and which have been recognised by foreign powers as our greatest social advantage? How are our convicts to be at once punished and reformed? How, after repentance are they to obtain that chance of rising themselves with the world, which has hitherto been denied to them? How are the elements of unblemished characters? How, in short, are all parties to be compensated for the opportunity thus lost?


At first sight it may seem easy to solve the question by substituting a willing for an unwilling colony as the place of transportation, and by carrying our convicts to some country not yet discovered, or to some country where they were in Australia some thirty years ago. But to this it is replied that no such country can be found. We certainly possess in our colonial empire such an extent and variety of territories as would seem to afford scope for the reception of people, but we have no potent and fulfilling conditions proposed. Either it will be inhabited or uninhabited. If inhabited, the settlers reject our convicts; if uninhabited, the settlers have no prospect of reformation no longer exist. It is true that we could send exclusively penal settlements such as that at Norfolk Island, or convict establishments like those at Gibraltar and Bermuda; as the latter are simply instituting penitentiaries abroad instead of at home, the convenience of "transportation" is utterly lost. In the majority of cases the term of banishment is limited to seven, ten, or fourteen years, as the case may be, and the old system the convict at or before the expiration of his term of punishment obtained the means of a respectable settlement in a new and easier world, but if his place of residence is a mere penal settlement, he is obliged to do upon his liberation? He must return to his native land, and in case we shall have gained nothing but the charge of transportation by sending him to the penitentiary abroad instead of keeping him in at home. The dilemma, in short, is this—that if we do not immediately alter our theory of transportation that there should be in the country of our selection the elements of a non-convict society, whereas wherever these elements exist there is an insuperable repugnance to transportation.


We confess to an entire agreement with those experienced lawyers who conceived that no alternative to the present mode of punishment as a secondary punishment could ever be found in penitentiaries or prisons at home. Nothing can ever compensate the community at large for the loss of these advantages accruing to its criminal population, and the loss of its criminal population. On this point we entertain no doubts whatever. If a colony or a portion of a colony can be discovered which will receive our convicts, the system of transportation will be found to exist in others. We are not without hopes that in our boundless expanse of territory some such spot may be found, and that consular and consulting overtures on the part of the Government will be made with corresponding penitentiaries on the part of the natives of the spot, as we observed at the time, that the resistance of the Cape colonists was not quite justifiable. Our possessions in Southern Africa are so important, and the population so thin, that if proper quarters were selected, and proper moderation observed, a certain number of convicts might have been yearly received, not only without detriment, but to the mutual benefit to the colony. In the meantime, however, we must contend with Western Australia, which still remains open to us. We must so conduct our penitentiaries at home that convicts returned upon society may be less noxious, if possible, than when they first left the land. We must our trust resource—we must endeavour to lessen their numbers altogether. Perhaps the loss of remedial means may be even a gain to us. It makes us more anxious for prevention, and the more anxious for prevention, the more spread and readier sustenance—free emigration and higher wages—must all come to our aid, and in the end we may possibly find that the great question of secondary punishments is solved by the diminution of secondary crime.


STORY.—May 18. From Pitt-street: Bay horse, near Port Phillip, of kind for white, black, and bay, underlip white, white spots on side near eye, the face 16 inches high. If released on or before the 18th of June, will be sold for 1000.


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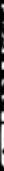
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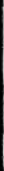
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